RESUME OF ACTION TAKEN AT
CHEM-MET SERVICES, INC.
ST. JOHNS ST.
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN

June 7, 1966 - Correspondence was received from the Company indicating the new corporation had been formed. The purpose of the company was to ventrolize spent pickle liquor and convert it to a granular end product.

June 10, 1966 - Mr. Frost acknowledged receipt of above letter.

June 16, 1966 - Chem-Met Services proposed storage of spent pickle liquor in earthern ponds (100'w x 300'L x 10' to 15' deep) prior to processing.

June 23, 1969 - Mr. Frost indicated that geologists report would be required and asked for soil borings in the presence of a member of Geological Survey Division.

July 8, 1966 - Letter from Chem-Met's attorneys stating an experiment was conducted which consisted of placing 700 gallons of acid in a trench 10' deep. Their conclusions were:

1. The soil crystallized, hardened and sealed in about 24 hours.
2. No CO_2 or other gases were emitted.
3. The pits would provide a suitable receptacle.

July 3, 1966 - Mr. Purdy replied indicating:

1. Soil in the area is clay which was confirmed by soil borings.
2. The test performed by Chem-Met indicated no adverse affects.
3. Solid waste resulting from the operation would have to be disposed of in accordance with regulations of the Michigan Dept. of Public Health.
4. Test well in the area of the pit are necessary and must be sampled and tested continually.

July 25, 1966 - Denniston's memo confirmed the results of the Company's test.

December 2, 1966 - Chem-Met sent a progress report which stated:

1. Pond #1 contains 8,000 ton liquor, Pond #2 fenced and receiving some liquor from Pond #1, Pond #3 is under construction.
2. Water in sample wells contains .01 to .05 grams per gallon Fe and pH 7.4 to 7.8.

December 5, 1966 - Denniston's memo confirmed Chem-Met services report.

January 27, 1967 - Chem-Met Services submitted an outline of their proposed method of destruction of ferrous chloride pickle liquor.

March 16, 1967 - Mr. Purdy replied indicating our major concern would be the leaching of chloride and referred the company to the Michigan Department of Public Health for disposal of solid wastes.

May 12, 1967 - Mr. Kellow of the Michigan Department of Public Health indicated the need for careful investigation of proposed disposal sites.

December 20, 1967 - Brownstown Township requested results of test well samples.

January 2, 1968 - Mr. Turney replied that since an Order was not adopted, the company was not required to submit reports, but that our district engineer would examine the new pond and advise the township of any problem.

February 1, 1968 - Denniston's memo indicates a conference was held at Chem-Met Services on January 22, 1968 in accordance with Turney's letter. A resume of the sample testing results which was supplied to the Township is as follows:

pH	Max.	(all test holes)	7.9
	Min.	(all test holes)	7.2
Fe	Max.	(all test holes)	.78 gr/gal.
	Min.	(all test holes)	.10 gr/gal.

December 18, 1968 - Mr. Turney's memo indicated that Chem-Met had purchased the old Seaway Cartage Co. and were neutralizing the waste with milk of lime prior to discharge in the Detroit sewer system.

January 2, 1969 - Letter from Turney to Chem-Met Services bringing to their attention a spent pickle liquor loss to Blakely Drain.

January 7, 1969 - Letter from company to Water Resources Commission affirming an unauthorized discharge to Blakely Drain.

January 28, 1969 - Staff report on new process adding waste oil sludge to finished pickle liquor neutralization process. It was determined that most of the oil remained tied up in the material.

February 21, 1969 - Chem-Met Services requested permission to use the new process for treatment of soluble oil.

March 5, 1969 - Mr. Bohunsky replied by letter that it did not appear that the Chem-Pac material would contaminate public waters and filing a new use statement was not necessary.

July 2, 1969 - Denniston reports that 2,000 to 6,000 gallons of pickle liquor was lost on this date. A 4" hose break during a transfer process caused 200 to 400 gpm to be pumped into Blakely drain. A sample collected in the drain showed 1100 mg/l of iron.

August 5 - Bohunsky wrote a letter to the company requesting an explanation of the incident and asked what steps have been taken to preclude future incidents of this kind.